

SHIPPING.	
ARRIVALS.	
Apr. 11, MALWA, British steamer, 1,694, F. H. Seymour, Shoaibai 8th April, Mails and General.—P. & O. A. N. Co.	20
Apr. 11, EMBEALADA, British str. 406, G. Taylor, Maula 8th April, General.—SHEWAN & Co.	20
Apr. 11, MARIA VALENTIA, Austrian str., 2,644, A. Mith, Trieste 21st Feb, General.—D. A. ROSS & Co.	20
	23
	25
	30
	33
	35

AP-11. THE LALLES British steam-r. 820, Hodgins, Taiwanfuo 6th Apr., Amn 7th, and Swatow 10th, General.—DOUGLAS LATPAKE & Co.

JAMAICAN MANGLES.
AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE.
11TH APRIL
Mangkut, British str. for Hongkong.
Tainan, British str. for Yokohama.
Georgiella, Amn. back for Mantung.
Medapodia, British str. for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 11, FORMOSA, British str., for Swatow.
Apr. 11, SUTLEY, British str., for Shanghai.
Apr. 11, A. D. KORNILOFF, Russian cruiser, for Nagasaki.
Apr. 11, OROZUKA, British str., for Shanghai.
Apr. 11, TSEKAW, British str., for Yokohama.
Apr. 11, PICKY, British g. h. fr. for Pakhoi.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *E. Moravia*, str., from Manila.—Messrs.

Per *Maria Valerio*, str. from Trieste, &—Mieser.
Spence, Muller, Massell, and Firmin, and 315
Chinese.
Per *Michen* str. from Shanghai for Hongkong.
—Mr. Oldsander, 100, Cantonian, Keam-
E. H. Chow, D. S. Gubay & Soper, and N.
P. Brown. For London.—Mr. and Mrs. J. E.
Harris and 2 infants, Messrs. A. Donald & A.
Sindelar. Per Brindisi.—Messrs Y. Yoshikawa
and B. Yokikawa.
Per *Thales*, str., from Taiwanfa, &c.—221
Chinese.

VISITORS AT HOTELS.
LONGKORNO HOTEL.
Mr. Abdullah bin Abdul Wahid bin

DR	Major Badgley	Miss Hodgkins
5.50	Mrs. H. Baldwin	Mr. G. Howas
	Miss Baldwin	Mr. F. Jamieson
	Mr. C. Baldwin	Mrs. J. King
	Mrs. M. Baldwin	Mr. A. J. Lilly
	Miss Barbo	A. A. Lind
	Mrs. W. Barnes	Mrs. Ling
	Mrs. & Miss Bates	Mrs. W. M. Low & Talbot
	Dr. Beeche	Mr. H. V. Knudsen
Lead	Miss Black	Mrs. Minnie & maid
	Mrs. & Mr. J. W. Boyd	Capt. Moore, R.N.
	Mrs. & Mrs. T. S. Brown	Capt. D. Moore
	Mr. Budden	Mr. G. Nagasaki
DR	Mr. Burton	Mr. E. F. Nelson, Jr.
	Miss Cadden & maid	Lieut. F. O'Malley, A.S.C.

ED	Caltheopse	Mr. & Mrs. Paul
ED	Mr. & Mrs. Catlin	Mr. J. J. Eoliard
Or-	Capt. Maria	Miss Pond
	Miss Comly	Mr. A. Pond
	Capt. Compton	Mrs. C. Puff
cong-	Capt. Cunningham	Mr. F. H. Powell
	Miss Cook	Mr. F. Preston
	Mr. S. Dickinson	Dr. J. Priestley
	Mr. W. Dickinson	H. H. the Naval of Ban-
	Mrs. Dickinson	part & servants
	Miss L. Dickinson	Mr. W. Edwards
al 37	Mr. F. W. Dunn	Miss Crompton Roberts
	Mr. & Mrs. Drann	Mr. F. Robinson
	Mr. O. Eader	Mr. R. Rorke
	Mr. L. A. Evans	Rev. Mr. C. Sanders

FOR	Moskie Fataki	Mr. M. Spilur
TH	Sirdar Putayak	Mr. J. A. Spence
	Capt. & Mrs. Fawkes and	Mr. J. Staines
		Mrs. & Miss Stoddard
	Mrs. Gellibrand	Mr. & Mrs. J. C. Syme
our-	Mr. W. T. Gellibrand	Capt. and Mrs. Tallman,
ing	H. & A. Goodman	U.S.N.
time	Mr. M. Guthrie	Mr. V. To
and	Mr. G. Gulliver	Mr. & Mrs. Totenham
	Mr. M. Nathan & valet	Mrs. Totenham
	Mr. J. Guthrie & valet	Mr. Voleker
	Mr. & Mrs. Haines	Mr. U. A. Waddell
	Mr. Morgan	Mr. J. Ward
	The Misses Kayes (3)	Mr. & Mrs. Warren
	Mr. O. A. Hoys	Mr. & Mrs. Williamson

NIGHT ARRIVING VESSELS.			
	Lo. Col. & Mrs. Baker	Mr. & Mrs. Harding and	
	Mr. Seattie	child	
	Mr. S. L. Bonham	Mr. & Mrs. C. Holloway	
	Mr. H. E. Bonham	& nurse & 2 children	
	Mr. Hart Bank	Rev. C. & Mrs. Lay	
	Rev. R. C. Goodold	Mrs. V. N. Napp	
	Mr. Cochrane	Mr. A. Rose	
	Mr. & Mrs. C. C. Cohen	Mr. F. Warders	
	Mr. J. B. Coaghtie	Mr. & Mrs. W. J. Saunders	
	Mr. & Mrs. Co. Wellis & child	Mr. C. S. Sharp	
	Mr. Alfred J. Eaton	Mr. & Mrs. H. P. Tooker	
	Mr. Geo. Fewell		
VESSELS IN DOCK.			

TO-DAY.
Sale of Plants at Mr. Armstrong's, 2.30 p.m.
HONGKONG HIGH-LEVEL
TRANWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
(To be in force from 1st December 1892).

WEEK DAYS.	
1.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m.	Every quarter of an hour.
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every half hour.
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Every quarter of an hour
2.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every quarter of an hour
Night care at 8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. and from 9.45 p.m.	
	to 11.15 p.m. every half hour.
SATURDAYS.	
	Extra care at 11.30 and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.	
10.30 a.m. and 10.40 a.m.	
Noon to 2 p.m.	Every quarter of an hour.
3 p.m. to 6 p.m.	Every quarter of an hour.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1892. 1783

**HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above COMPANY will be held at the Registered Offices of the Company, 38 and 40 Queen's Road Central, on

The TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 18th instant to the 22nd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

JOHN A. JUPP.
Secretary,

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. [874]

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

AFTER this date **NO FULLY PAID-UP**
SHARES of this Company will be
TRANSFERRED on which the **Calls** on the
 New Shares standing in the same name remain
 Unpaid.

By Order, **B. LYALL,**
 Secretary.

Hongkong, 11th April, 1893. 1873

INTIMATIONS.

BROWN, JONES & CO.
AMERICAN AND ITALIAN MARBLE
CROSSES
HEADSTONES AND COLUMNS
In Stock.
Prices moderate. Work Promptly Done.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1861.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED
WATERS.

Our NEW FACTORY has been recently refitted
with automatic Steam Machinery of the latest
and most approved kind, and we are well able to
complete in quality with the best English makers.

The purest ingredients only are used, and the
most exact and cleanliness are observed in the
manufacture throughout.

"BOMBAY SODAS."

We continue to supply large bottles as heretofore,
Free of Extra Charge, to those of our
Customers who prefer to have them to the ordinary
size.

COAST PORT ORDERS.
Whenever practicable, are despatched by first
steamer leaving after receipt of order.

For COAST PORTS, Waters are packed and
placed on board ship at Hongkong prices, and the
full amount allowed for Packages and Freight
when ordered in good condition.

Consentful Order Books supplied free on application.

Our Registered Telegraphic Address is
"DISPENSARY, HONGKONG."
And all signed messages directed thus will
receive prompt attention.

The following is a List of Waters always kept
ready in Stock:

PURE AERATED WATER
SODA WATER
LEMONADE
POTASH WATER
SALT WATER
LITHIA WATER
SARAFARILLA WATER
TONIC WATER
GINGER ALE
GINGERADE
LEMON SQUASH
RASPBERRYADE

No Credit given for Bottles that look dry or
gray, or that appear to have been used for any
other purpose than that of containing Aerated
Waters, as such Bottles are never used again
by us.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Only communications relating to the news columns
should be addressed to "The Editor."
Correspondents are requested to forward their names
and addresses with communications addressed to the
Editor, not to the publication, but as evidence of good
faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.
No anonymous communications should be inserted.
Orders for extra copies of the Daily Press should be
sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication
After that hour the supply is limited.

Telegraphic Address: Press.
P.O. Box 22. Telephone No. 12.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 17th, 1906.

The last mail brought us the full report of
the debate on the currency question in the
House of Commons, which occupies sixteen
columns of the Times. A very amusing re-
mark was made by one of the speakers, Mr.
E. B. Hoare, who said: "A wealthy coun-
try like this was always saturated with
money. There was always in the pockets
of the people as much money as the
people required. (Laughter.) By that
he did not mean as much as one would
wish to have, but as much as one had the
"pecuniary means of getting." No wonder
the House laughed at this comical way of
putting it, and the hon. member, seeing the
amusement he excited, went on to explain
that what he meant was that "there was no
difficulty whatever in getting that or-
"dinary small change which we carried
"about with us in our pockets, and that
"was the only money we used." This not
unfairly represents the level of the debate
from the monometallist side, none of the
speakers apparently being able to take
a broad view of the question, or to appreciate
the evils of the present situation. Mr.
GLADSTONE made the speech of the day
in support of monometallism and explained
the views of the Government. A standard
of value he compared to "a standard
of height, by which you can compare
"with the utmost exactitude the man of
"5 ft. with the man of 6 ft. What you
"want in this standard of value to make it
"do its work properly is fixity, steadiness,
"stability, and continuity. You want its
"properties to be such that what it is to-
"day it shall be to-morrow, and what it is
"to-morrow it shall be the next day."
The bimetallics contend that the double
standard approaches more nearly to this
ideal than the single standard, since the
fluctuations of one metal are corrected
by those of the other. Mr. GLADSTONE,
however, pins his faith to gold and makes
the astounding and utterly unfounded asser-
tion that gold has not varied more than
about three per cent., an assertion directly
contradicted by one of his own supporters,
Mr. BECKETT, the gentleman who moved the
amendment to Sir H. METEYER-THOMPSON's
resolution. Mr. BECKETT urged that
monometallism was favourable to the labour-
ing class, because "the wages of this class
"were paid in sovereigns, and each sovereign
"now possessed from 80 to 85 per cent. more
"purchasing power than it did twenty years
"ago." How can a standard that varies thirty
to thirty-five per cent. in twenty years be
called a fixed standard? As to the benefit
to the labouring class, recent labour disputes
form rather a significant commentary on this
argument.

The arguments and fallacies of the mono-
metallists are focused in the leading article

of the Times. That journal tells us that the
appreciation of gold has never been proved.
We should have thought that "not even the
most rabid monometallist could have remained
under any misapprehension on that point
at this time of day." "If it could be shown,"
says the Times, "that everything measured
in terms of gold has, without exception,
"fallen in price, then it might be permis-
"sible, though it would remain futile to
"talk about the appreciation of the standard."
Well, this is precisely what has been shown
over and over again, while as to the fallacy
of talking about it, that of course must re-
main a matter of opinion, though it may be
admitted that it certainly seems futile to
attempt to get the Times to examine the
question impartially. Could any one imagine
greater nonsense being written than the fol-
lowing: "Gold gives the unit of currency
"as a platinum bar at St. Stephen's given the
"unit of length, but the unit being es-
"tablished, transactions can be multiplied
"inductively without the actual use of the
"standard. Gold may be temporarily
"scarce, as in the case of a panic, but it
"is not gold the standard that is scarce, still
"less the 'currency' which it measures."
What is scarce is bullion, a commodity for
which there is momentarily an unusual
"demand at a particular place. If gold
"could be sent by telegraph as easily as
"words, even this would not occur. It has
"nothing to do with either currency or
"standards." To say that the value of
"gold" is not determined by the scarcity
or plentifulness of "bullion" is a contra-
diction of terms; gold bullion is a con-
struction of terms; the sovereign being more
or less valuable in proportion as bullion is
less or more plentiful. Then we are told that
"the difficulty in India is not that silver
"buys less gold than it used to do, but that
"it buys less of all commodities," a remark
which is intended apparently to be factious.

On Mr. NAOKAJI, although a reference to the
report of the debate shows that what that
gentleman's argument amounted to—and
Mr. NAOKAJI is a monometallist—was that
it took a greater quantity of commodities
to buy gold to discharge India's indebted-
ness to England now than it did formerly.
Bimetallists are, of course, confronted
with the practical difficulty of fixing a ratio
between the two metals supposing the prin-
ciple of bimetallism to be adopted, and it
must be admitted that the difficulty is not a
small one. With regard to currency le-
gislation it may be said *facile dixerunt*
Atheni. The great nations have discarded
bimetallism, not foreseeing the effects of
what they were doing, and it would not
be easy for them now to retrace their steps,
even were they so disposed. If the ratio were
fixed at the current rate of the day there
would be an immediate rise in the price of
silver, which would dislocate the arrange-
ments, while on the other hand if a higher
ratio were fixed there would be a good deal
of in and out dealing and a shaking of er-
redit. The wisest course for the present
would seem to be to leave things alone.
The delay in the issue of the report of the
Indian Currency Committee is said to be due
to the fact that no two members of the Com-
mittee are in agreement, and that being the
case we may assume that the Government
will not enter on any revolutionary policy
but will allow silver in India to remain as
it is. If the metal is left alone for a time
the rigging of the market will cease, a
movement towards the true level of value
will set in, and in a short time we will
once more have an approximately steady
rate of exchange, which is the really im-
portant thing, for as Mr. CHAMBERS remarked
in the debate in the House of Commons,
under existing conditions "legitimate and
"successful trade has become hardly pos-
"sible at all; it is practically converted into
"a gamble on the exchange." Mr. S.
MONTAGU, who seconded the resolution, also
made a remark that is worth quoting.
"Since 1873," he said, "he had witnessed a
"steady decrease of our Eastern trade,
"not in quantity, but in character. In former
"times it was conducted mainly by men of
"renown, who carried it on with energy tem-
"pered by prudence; later on it was charac-
"terised by a gambling spirit, only tempered
"by discredit. These phases of Eastern trade,
"the prudent and the speculative, had been
"succeeded by a head-to-mouth trade,
"which, like a canker, ate at the root of all
"commerce, and would seriously affect our
"revenue." What is wanted to restore trade
to sound basis is stability of exchange; what
the particular rate may be is a matter of com-
parative indifference. What the ultimate rate
may be is a matter no one would venture
to dogmatise upon, but we are inclined to
think it will be higher rather than lower
than the rate current at present. The Times
tells us for our comfort that "there is not
"times as much silver waiting to be dug
"from the mines as bimetallism could
"absorb on the most favourable estimate,"
but on the other hand we have the very
practical and painful experience of the Sher-
idan Mining Co., Limited, of Shanghai,
whose mine is situated in Colorado.
The total output of silver in the United
States during 1892 was about 58,000,000 oz.,
to which the Sheridan mine contributed
1,125,275 oz., besides 11,380 oz. of gold, but
the working account shows a loss of about
£15,370,000. The amount of silver waiting
to be dug from the mines is no doubt as
stupendous as the Times represents it, but
evidently it will not pay to dig it in very
large quantities unless there is some im-
provement in its value.

Tax announcement made by a London
contemporary that the British Government
have agreed to a Chinese Vice-Consul being
stationed at Peking may not excite much
surprise in that settlement even if it meets
with little approval. There is unfortunately
already a Chinese Consul-General in Singa-
pore, and as there is also a large number of
Chinese residents in the sister settlement it
is not unusual for the Peking Government
should desire to appoint a representative there.
The Consul-General at Singapore has
in past times proved a convenient in-
strument for the collection of "contribu-
"tions" from wealthy Chinese, towards fami-
ly relief or "patriotic" funds, and it is not
sought, doubtless, to gain a hold on the

opulent Babas of Penang. How far it is
desirable in the interests of the good govern-
ment of the settlements in the Malay penin-
sula, to permit emissaries of the Chinese
Government to reside among and exercise
espionage over settlers of Chinese origin has
yet to be fully demonstrated. Probably the
drawbacks of such a concession could only
be fully revealed by the outbreak of a war
between England and China. But even that
could be greatly discounted by the expan-
sion in such a contingency of those officials.
Nevertheless we doubt very much the ex-
pediency of yielding too much to Chinese de-
mands of this character unless some corre-
sponding concession or benefit is at the same
time secured. Of late years all the concessions
made have been from England to China.

The Peking Government not only declines to
make any new concession whether of trade
or residence, but absolutely refuse to redress
wrongs or make compensation demanded for
injuries suffered by British subjects at the
hands of Chinese officials. It is to be hoped
that Mr. O'Connor may succeed in bringing
the Tsinchi-Yamen to a more reasonable
frame of mind, but his predecessor by his
apathy or want of determination appears to
have impressed the Chinese officials with an
idea that they could safely refuse any and
every demand put forward by Great Britain.

The recall of Sir JOHN WATKINS and the
despatch of a more vigorous Minister to
Peking may perhaps cause a change to come
over the spirit of this dream, and in time
slatter it altogether, and we shall heartily
welcome any indication of such a wholesome
and necessary disillusionment of the egotistical
mandarins.

H. M. S. Pinn left yesterday for Pakhoi.

The Russian steamer Admiral Koroff sailed
yesterday for Nagasaki.

The Indo-Chinese steamer Kiangang, from Cal-
cutta, left Singapore at 6 a.m. yesterday for
this port.

The P. M. steamer City of Rio de Janeiro
with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 23rd
inst. has just arrived, and will leave for
this port to-day at 2 p.m.

The Admiralty have issued orders for the
Type to be prepared for without delay for
service to Hongkong with new crews for the
Esk, Penguin, and Egeria, which are to be re-
equipped for a further term of service on the
China Station.

Mr. K. W. Mounsey of Messrs. Watson and
Doornick was yesterday admitted to the
Solicitors' Court to practice as a solicitor. Hon.
W. M. Goodman (Attorney-General) made the
application, which His Lordship the Chief Justice
expressed his pleasure in granting.

The theatrical correspondence of the Mercury
says that business, both in imports and exports,
is in a flourishing condition. Prices have risen all
round and exchange has gone up a little, which
means a demand for silver and copper cash. The
latter at the end of last month was 1,800 per
cent. now the rate is 1,540 per cent.

Four men of the Hongkong Regiment were
retained in the police station yesterday, charged
with a wall built by the building population of
Tsim-tai-tai. Inspector Hanson proved the
case. Before the charge nine gamblers
were brought up charged with playing in a
house in Hollywood Road. The judge's
establishment was fined \$10 and the others \$1
each, with the usual alternative of imprisonment.

There is great commotion at H.K. The young
King slipped out of the palace the other day,
went for a "stroll" and indulged in some
boyish frolics. The Queen's mother, who is
the Council of Regency has, it is said, resigned.
The arrival of M. Lanesau is awaited to
straighten matters out again. The King is
said to be in the hands of the Council of Regency,
his mother's responsibilities, however,
do not seem to have subsided his boyish spirit.

The secretary of General Wang Chih-fang,
commanding the forces in the Pseudos, who
recently arrived at Shanghai, called upon a
number of the Mercury's staff, and among other
things said that the Chinese Government were
exceedingly surprised and gratified to receive a
present of a gold chronometer watch and double-
barrelled fowling-piece on the 11th of March
from the Consul-General, Sir H. METEYER-THOMPSON.
In acknowledgment of his kindness and
attention to the wants of the arrivals of that
date, he presented to him a fowling-piece, a
watch, and a chronometer, which he had
made reference to his European and especially
his English friends through the columns of
this paper.

Among the notices of motion in the House of
Commons on the 10th March was the following:
"The Secretary of the House of Commons has
"been directed to call attention to the system of
"Government licences for farming out the retail
"sale of opium in British India, Ceylon, the
"Mauritius, and the Straits Settlements, and
"Shanghai, and to move, That, in the
"opinion of this House, the system at present in
"force in British India, Ceylon, the Straits Settle-
"ments, and Hongkong, whereby the retail
"sale of opium is farmed out to private indi-
"viduals, is a system which is highly objection-
"able to this House, and that the Government
"have a duty to discontinue it as soon as it can
"be done without causing undue hardship to the
"people of the said territories, and to move, That,
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VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAIL.
The N. D. L. steamer *Odenburg*, with the mail packet of the 13th ult., left Singapore at 4 p.m. on the 8th, and may be expected here on about the 13th inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.
The E. & A. steamer *Memurra*, from Sydney, Port Darwin on the 6th, and may be expected here about the 13th inst.

THE AMERICAN M. I.
The P. M. steamer *City of Rio de Janeiro*, the American mail of the 23rd ult., leaves Shanghai at 2 p.m. on the 12th, and may be expected here on the 17th inst.

The S. O. steamer *Acacia*, left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu and Yokohama the 4th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamer *Koonang* left Singapore on the 11th, and may be expected on the 17th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C. P. steamer *Esquimaux* of India left Singapore on the 11th, and may be expected on the 17th inst.

The China Mutual Steamers Navigation Co. Ltd. have the following steamers
 on the 25th, and may be expected here on the 14th inst.
 The P. & O. steamer *Perseus* left Singapore on the 9th inst. and may be expected here on the 15th inst.
 The M. M. steamer *Yara* left Singapore at 10 a.m. on the 9th, and may be expected here on the 16th inst.
 The P. & O. steamer *Scythia* left London on the 14th inst.
 The N. P. Co.'s steamer *Tacoma* left Victoria, on the 28th March for Hongkong via Japan etc.
 The China Mutual steamer *Fingery* passed the Canal on the 30th March.
 The P. & O. steamer *Tiber* left Bombay on the 1st inst.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

The Postal Guide for 1893, revised to date, can be found in the *Cronicle and Directory* of the Straits Settlements. This is the only authorized complete summary of Postal information published in Singapore.

The authorized List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published each day in our Extra, which is posted each mail labor time, as given below.

For Malacca, Singapore, and Bangkok.—Per *Angkor*, to-day, the 12th inst. at 8.30 A.M.
For Singapore, Malacca, Koh-Louman, Penang, and Yanchow, B.C.—Per *Empress of India*, to-day, the 12th inst. at 11.30 A.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Don Juan*, to-day, the 12th inst. at 2.30 P.M.
For Singapore, Penang, and Malacca.—Per *Albatross*, to-day, the 12th inst. at 2.30 P.M.
For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Yokohama*, to-day, the 12th inst. at 2.30 P.M.

to the 13th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
 For Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, to-day, the 12th
 inst., at 3.40 P.M.
 For Swatow and Shanghai.—Per *Cantata*, to-
 morrow, the 13th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Bainside*, to-
 morrow, the 13th inst., at 4.30 P.M.
 For Amoy and Manila.—Per *Sausgiani*, to-
 morrow, the 15th inst., at 4.50 P.M.
 For Swatow and Bangkok.—Per *Dawsonsee*,
 tomorrow, the 15th inst., at 4.30 P.M.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.—Per
Orion, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 5.00 P.M.
 For Straits and Calcutta.—Per *Lightning*, on
 Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 2.30 P.M.
 For Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.—Per
San Francisco,—Per *Oceania*, on Tuesday,
 the 18th inst., at 9.30 P.M.
 For Singapore.—Per *Kriemhild*, on Thursday,
 the 20th inst., at 1.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC
 RAILWAY CO. CONTRACT PACKET
 The British Canada Packet *Express* of
 the 12th April, will sail for Hongkong, Japan,
 and 12th April, with Mails for Shanghai, Japan,

Canada, United States of America, and countries beyond, via Vancouver, B.C.
 1.00 A.M. Post Office hours will be observed in the Mails, &c.
 1.00 A.M. Registry closes.
 1.30 A.M. Post Office closes, but correspondence may be posted on board the vessel with a view to the use of 10 cents extra postage until time of departure.
 The Post Office declines all responsibility for registered or insured correspondence, Bank Notes, or Jewellery, and the Royal Navigation has no liability for any loss or damage to parcels or registered losses of such covers.
MAILS-BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
 The British Packet Company's Mails will be despatched on **THURSDAY**, the 13th instant, for the Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, *via* *Prinship*, to the Straits Settlements, New Zealand, India, Burmah, Siam, Egypt, Malacca, and Gibraltar.
 The usual hours will be observed in closing the mails, &c.
 The Post Office declines all responsibility for registered or insured correspondence, Bank Notes, or Jewellery, and the Royal Navigation has no liability for any loss or damage to parcels or registered losses of such covers.

coin, or Jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

**NORTHERN PACIFIC
STEAMSHIP AND RAILROAD
COMPANIES.**

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

TACOMA Tuesday May 2.

The Steamship

"TACOMA,"
Captain Hill, sailing at Noon, on TUESDAY,
the 2nd May, via SHANGHAI to VICTORIA, B.C.,
and TACOMA, via SEACONCH, INLAND
SEA, COAST AND YORKLAND.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan,
Pacific Coast Ports, and to Canada and Un-

and States Ports of Call, and United States
 Consular Agents. Goods for one copy
 of States should be quadruplicate, and one copy
 must be sent forward by the steamer to the care
 of The General Agent, Northern Pacific Rail-
 road, Tacoma, Wash.
 Consular Agents must be sent to our Office with address
 marked in full by 5 P.M. on the day previous to
 sailing.
 For further information as to Passage or
 Freight apply to
 DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
 Agents.
 Hongkong, 5th April, 1893. 19
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
 THE 100 At British Ship
 "OCEANIC CHIEF."
 Town, Master, will load three for the above port,
 and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight, apply to
 SHEWAN & CO.,
 Hongkong, 21st February, 1893. 1477
 FOR NEW YORK.

THE British 4-m. Ship
"BANDANERA,"
 Comm. Master, will load here for the above port
 and will have quick despatch.
 For Freight apply to
REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.
 Hongkong, 31st February, 1893.

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS.
 Neither the CAPTAINS, the AGENTS, nor the
 OWNERS will be RESPONSIBLE for any
 DEBT contracted by the OFFICERS or the Crews
 of any of our Vessels during their stay in
 Hongkong Harbour—
AMONG, Gar. sir, W. Wulff—Sebellach & Co.
BRUNEVILLE, Brit. str. Thomson—Gibb, Living-
ston & Co.
DOZA, E. BRIGLIA, Amf. str., Blochert—Stems-
son & Co.
EDSON DYKE, Gar. bk., H. Haskinger—Reuter
Brückelmann & Co.
LEONARD, Brit. str., J. G. Spence—David

PROFONDIS, Brit. str., Farrand--Arnhold, Kar-
berg & Co.

